



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

20 July 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Some 80,000* Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since the beginning early May 2015, with the majority relocated to Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 2,015 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 12 and 19 July; Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi are the main border entry/reception points.

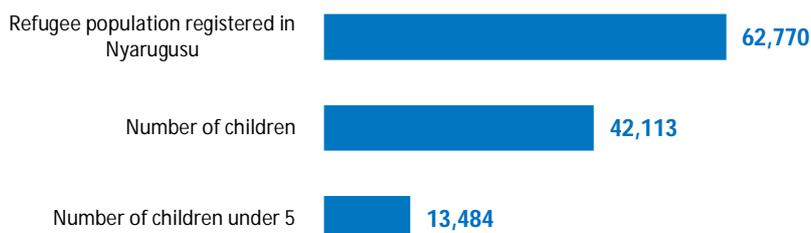


Nyarugusu camp, arrival of Burundian refugees, July 2015

- The average daily rate of arrivals into Nyarugusu camp is 500 individuals.
- As of 19 July, Nyarugusu camp is host to 144,425 refugees mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo making it the second largest refugee camp in Africa.
- The Lake Tanganyika Transit reception center (Stadium) in Kigoma is in the process of being decommissioned and handed back to the Regional authorities. A new location identified as a new site for the reception of refugees in Kigoma. While this site is being developed, all new arrivals from Kagunga and Kibirizi will be hosted at the Manyovu reception center.

Population of concern

A total of some **79,653**



KEY FIGURES

70,452 (as of 19 July)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

61,748

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

45,635

Number of Burundian refugees transported to Nyarugusu (18 May-12 July)

8,435

Number of Persons with Special Needs

60%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

33,110 (as of 17 July)

Number of school aged children identified in Nyarugusu

PRIORITIES

- Identification of additional land to accommodate refugees
- Strengthening health facilities
- Enhancing protection monitoring activities
- Construction of family shelters in Nyarugusu to house new Burundian refugees

**Note: this is an estimated population based on MHA recorded entries into Nyarugusu camp. UNHCR conducts an initial registration (household level) followed by an in-depth individual biometric registration of the refugee population (62,770). As of 12 July, 81% of the newly-arrived population has been registered.*

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- The situation in Burundi remains volatile. The mission of the East African Community's lead negotiator, President Museveni of Uganda, did not yield positive results. Presidential elections in Burundi will be held on 21 July. There are reports of heavy military presence in Bujumbura as well as tight security elsewhere in key areas in the country. There has been no significant influx of refugees into Tanzania during the past days. To date, close to 80,000 Burundians have arrived in Tanzania.

 Protection (UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, TRCS, IFRC, ICRC, WLAC, Plan International, IOM, HelpAge, OXFAM, UNFPA, World Vision)

Achievements and Impact

- The total population of newly arrived Burundian refugees stands at 79,653 individuals. Some 88% of this population or 70,452 individuals have been (biometrically) registered. Household registration is on-going in the camp as well as in Manyovu, Kilelema, Migongo, Biharu and Kibirizi to obtain initial population estimations.
- Transportation: Between 18 May and 17 July, 45,635 refugees were relocated to Nyarugusu camp. Among these, 6,778 individuals were transferred in July compared to 4,162 during the same period in June 2015.
- Young refugee men in Nyarugusu camp, reported 'forced recruitment' as the main reason for their flight to Tanzania. They indicated that in Burundi all those who refuse to align themselves with the ruling party or do not wish to join the 'Imbonerakure' are subject to persecution. All interviewed newly arrived refugees reported fleeing through the bush due to blockages along official borders points.
- During the week (13 – 17 July), more than 100 Congolese refugees fled Burundi and are seeking international Protection in Tanzania. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) requested UNHCR support to prescreen all Congolese arriving from Burundi. More than 800 asylum seekers will be interviewed jointly with the MHA in the following weeks.
- A border monitoring mission was conducted to Kitanga, Kigadye, Kilelema, Migongo, Biharu and Nyamugali to assess the current situation and to ensure an adequate preparedness plan, in the context of protection and safe and dignified relocation of refugees, in entry/reception points.
- A Protection Working Group meeting was held to discuss Community Based Protection (CBP) in the camp. A mass information campaign with key messages was introduced by UNHCR and other organizations. It was agreed to share information on CBP activities in detail and to meet with refugees regularly as a group to reduce the duplication of activities.
- A relocation plan to empty schools was approved. This exercise began on Friday 17 July and will prioritize six schools in the camp (Matunda, Umoja, Rehema, Charite, Neema, and Uhuru). 5,948 refugees (more than 1,800 families) living in mass shelters will be relocated to family shelter in the coming week.
- A total of 6,917 women and girls have been screened since the start of the emergency operation. Among these there are 227 cases of rape, 27 sexual assaults, 61 physical assault, 3 forced marriages, 331 cases in need of psychological support. The GBV cases reported within the camp were related to firewood collection and individuals walking late in the night. Reports have suggested that younger girls are engaging in relationships with older men in exchange for basic needs and items.
- SGVB: During reporting week, 213 cases were screened and 65 cases were reported to the support centers. These cases included 14 cases of rape, 7 physical assaults, and 1 forced marriage, 32 psychological abuse. Two out of 14 cases of rape involved minors (17 and 16 year olds). The majority of the rape cases occurred in Burundi. Predisposing factors to rape in the Burundi are attacks on farms, policemen deployed in villages for security reasons, travel / en-route to Tanzania.

- On 15 July, a refresher orientation was conducted on identification of GBV cases as well as information sharing; 20 social workers participated.
- As of end of June, the police received 10 GBV cases (4 rape and 6 domestic violence); 3 of the rape cases are in court; all survivors are below 18 years of age. The 6 cases of domestic violence were referred to the court due to the grievous nature of the harm to survivors. All cases of domestic violence are related to abuse of alcohol.
- Reports from Zone 7 and 5 show that women are collecting water late at night which puts them at risk of GBV.
- **Child Protection/Community Services:** A total of 8,435 Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) have been identified in Nyarugusu. Among these are Persons with Disabilities: 1,611, (women: 978, men: 633), Serious Medical Conditions 702 (F: 381, M: 321), Elderly Persons; 597 (F: 364, M: 233), Unaccompanied Minors (UAM) 936 (F: 350, M: 586) and Separated Children (SC) 1,726 (F: 831, M: 895). Over 90% of UAMs are currently in foster care; there are a number of children between the ages of 15 and 17 who do not wish to be fostered by families unknown to them. Protection sector is exploring alternative group arrangements for this group.
- **Family Links and Reunification:** Phone services were provided to a total of 582 children. One family reunification was conducted from Lake Shore to Nyarugusu. TRCS received 22 referrals for cross-border tracing (14 UAMs and 08 SC).
- During the reporting week, a total of 7,089 children attended the 7 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). Additional space has been identified for another CFS and one space for the Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD) in Zones 4 and 7 respectively.
- **Youth Programming:** 03 meetings were held with 89 peer educators on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health /HIV/drug prevention and care support. 43 young refugees participated in leadership activities with the aim to disseminate the information to youth groups to develop health messages and Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials. 09 Sports/recreational events (2 for girls and 7 for boys) were held with 225 youth participating (50 girls and 175 boys).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Clinical management of GBV remains a challenge. Prioritization is given to urgent cases; non-urgent cases are attended to by appointment.
- Lack of a specific area for collection and the scarcity of firewood has increased protection risks for women. Many refugees also collect firewood as a livelihood activity which further promotes their exposure to risk and increases tension with host communities.
- Continued need for sanitary materials and clothes
- Strengthening working relations between community leaderships and social workers of SGBV for effective identification of cases.
- Daily attendance at the CFS dropped during the reporting week due to start of the informal schools; there was also on-going food and NFI distribution during which children accompany their parents.
- Need to conduct community messages on key child protection issues such as child labor.
- Lack of address system affects the identification and location of individual cases for close monitoring.
- With the significant increase in the population of the camp there is need to strengthen community based security committees.

Education (UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, Plan International, Save the Children)

Achievements and Impact

- As of 15 July 2015, 33,110 school age children were identified with 4,613 in preschool: 19,436 in primary and 5,240 in secondary school. There are also 3,821 out of school children.
- Construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) is on-going. There are currently 20 classrooms in use for informal primary and secondary education.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need for 92 additional teachers, scholastic materials and learning spaces as the number of school-going children has exceeded the planned target.
- There is need for sports and recreational material for children in school to support extra-curricular activities.



Health & Nutrition (Ministry of Health, UNHCR, TRCS, WFP, MSF, WHO, UNICEF, IRC, HelpAge, UNFPA)

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 17,829 consultations were recorded in the camp with 98% new visit and 36% under the age of five. Consultation per clinician per day is 134 and bed occupancy rate in the in-patient department (IPD) is 93%.
- The top three causes of morbidity in the camp are malaria (39%), respiratory tract infection (17%) and watery diarrhea (5%). The crude mortality rate and under 5 mortality for the week was 0.1/10,000 per day and 0.3/10,000 per day respectively. The indicators are within the emergency standards.
- Construction of the second health post in Zone 8 extension has started and the 30-bed in-patient department (IPD) in the first health post is ready.
- 10 mid-wives will begin work as of next week in the camp and will support in the reproductive health program.
- The second round of the Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaign will begin next week for those who received the first dose in the camp.
- Two mobile clinics are operational in Zones 7 and 9. The average number of consultations per day for each mobile clinic is 100 with referrals to the hospital. There is also a stabilization centre for the severely malnourished with 13 new admissions during the week.
- Health services continued at Kagunga II at the Lake Tanganyika TC/Stadium.
- In Kagunga, 5 health personnel composed of 2 clinicians and 3 nurse midwives have been working during the period.
- No major cases were reported during the week however, dominant cases of malaria, worms and respiratory tract infections mostly to young kids were recorded.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- With the construction of the second health post in Zone 8 and the start of the mobile clinics, access to health care in the camp has improved as of the last week. However, overall health facilities remain inadequate for the current and growing population in Nyarugusu.
- There is need for the supply of water in Zone 8 IPD
- There is a need for Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) programme.
- Need for Blanket and Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) for children 24 -59 months old.

 Food Security (UNHCR, WFP, ADRA, TWESA, Plan International, UNICEF, Caritas and Redeso)

Achievements and Impact

- The 6th General Food Distribution (GFD) commenced on Monday 13 July. In total 68,000 refugees received food (537 mt) during the week of 13 July – 17 July 2015. This includes 64,800 beneficiaries who received (529 mt) food commodities as dry rations through the general food distribution (GFD) covering 14 days, or as a measure to cover the days pending the next GFD.
- During the reporting period, 2,850 beneficiaries received (3.5 mt) food assistance under the wet feeding program in Lake Tanganyika Stadium, Manyovu and Nyarugusu camp. The supplementary feeding of children (supercereal plus) aged 6 months to 2 years benefited 1,190 individuals (2mt).

- 500 beneficiaries were provided with High Energy Biscuits / HEB (0.1 mt) during transit from Kagunga and Ngara transit centres to the camp.
- Furthermore, 72 HIV/ART patients, 1,860 pregnant and lactating women, 390 moderate malnourished children, and 255 hospital in-patients were assisted under the supplementary feeding programme with a total of close to 3mt of food commodities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Issues of registration, food ration cards, family size, etc. persist. Partners together with MHA are reviewing the situation to resolve the issues soonest. Registration of all refugees will resolve many of these concerns.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNHCR, OXFAM, IRC, UNICEF, TRCS/IFRC, TWESA, Plan International, MSF, TCRS/LWF)

Achievements and Impact

- **Water:** In Zone 8, borehole 1 was completed and connected to the existing water supply network providing an additional 400,000 liters of water to the population in this zone. The water supply is expected to increase to 9.5 l/p/d. Water distribution network was extended by 400m; 03 additional tap-stands each with 6 taps were also installed bringing the total number of taps to 114.
- Installation of an additional 30,000-liter water reservoir is underway at zone 7 in order to stop water trucking to that zone and allow direct pumping from the River Kaga.
- Water quality analysis training was conducted by WASH partner staff.
- In Kagunga II, refugees are provided access to clean water from recently installed tanks.
- **Sanitation:** In Zone 4, 126 latrine drop holes were constructed and are currently in use; excavation of another 40 drop holes will be completed shortly; 48 bathing shelters are also completed. In Zone 7, 186 drop holes were constructed while 27 latrines were decommissioned.
- In Zone 8, 1,379 latrines has been constructed, while 822 bathing shelters completed and 632 hand washing facilities installed. An excavator is in place and has started digging trenches for latrines in Zones 4, 7 and 8.
- A team of 19 continued activities on hygiene promotion in Kagunga II; decommissioning of filled latrines is also ongoing. It is expected that the team will extend its activities to Kagunga I, once the new reception centre is operational.
- **Hygiene:** A mass environmental clean-up campaign was conducted in Zone 4. A meeting for the evaluation of hygiene promoters was held in all zones to monitor hygiene promotion activities. There is need to increase the number of Hygiene promotion volunteers to be complimentary with the increase of Burundians refugees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The water distribution system is overstretched and needs to be expanded in order to provide the required minimum 15 l/p/day
- There is need to boost the monitoring system for WASH indicators in Nyarugusu
- Hard rocky formation of the terrain poses a challenge to provision of WASH facilities in a timely manner as well as waste-disposal and absorption as latrines are filled up.
- Lack of latrine slabs has caused delays in the completion of latrines; arrival of slabs for completion of latrines is anticipated in the coming week
- Latrine cleaning kits are needed to ensure proper decommissioning of sanitation facilities.

Shelter and CRIs (UNHCR, TWESA, AIRD, DRC, IRC, Plan International, CEMDO, TCRS/LWF, World Vision)

- A total of 1,280 family shelters are under construction to accommodate 7,680 individuals. Among these construction of 475 shelters has been completed (2,850 individuals)
- In addition, 847 of the 1,000 tents received have been pitched to accommodate 5,082 persons.
- Some 67% of the refugee population in Nyarugusu is currently living in mass / group shelters while 33% are accommodated in family shelters.
- A relocation plan in process ensures the vulnerable population is prioritized for transfer to a family shelter and that schools, occupied by refugees, are vacated and rehabilitated prior to the start of the school year.
- During the reporting week 5,550 beneficiaries received CRI/NFIs.
- A total 15,921 individuals have benefited from CRI/NFI distribution during the month of July, among these 5,550 during the reporting period (13 – 17 July 2015).
- Kagunga: Construction of the fence surrounding the reception centre (Kagunga I) premises and a kitchen and luggage area for arriving refugees was completed.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Family shelters/tents are constructed at a swift pace while it takes more time to provide access to WASH facilities for the shelters delaying the relocation process from the mass shelters to family ones.
- There is need to secure areas of shelter construction during the night to prevent theft of tents and plastic sheeting
- While living conditions in mass shelters are dire, priority is given to relocation from schools due to upcoming start of the academic year.

Working in partnership

- The UN and partner agencies work in close collaboration with the Government of Tanzania to respond to the needs of newly-arrived refugees from Burundi. Weekly inter-agency coordination meetings are held at the UNHCR Office in Kasulu with the participation of over 25 agencies (UN, I/NGOs) and government representatives. Sectoral meetings take place in Nyarugusu camp on a weekly basis. The inter-sectoral meeting serves to address cross-cutting issues such as information sharing & communication with communities as well as issues targeting relocation, PSNs and SGBV. Other urgent concerns are addressed at Emergency Response Meetings, as needed, to ensure timely response and follow up action.
- Preparedness and Contingency Planning: Following weekly meetings with the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS), finalization of a harmonized Contingency Plan is underway. Following inter-agency technical assessments of border reception areas and collection points (health, WASH, protection), agreements with relevant partners are being finalized.
- Partners engaged or committed to the humanitarian response in Tanzania: The Government of Tanzania's Ministry of Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health as well as African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO), Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), HelpAge International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Medecins sans Frontières (MSF Belgium & Switzerland), OXFAM, Plan International, Relief to Development Society (REDESO), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Society (TCRS), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC), WFP, World Vision.

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Links:

<http://data.unhcr.org/burundi/regional.php>
<http://tracks.unhcr.org/2015/05/rescue-on-lake-tanganyika/>